The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE CONCERITUR — VIRG.

(VOL. II.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1785. (No. 82.)

Mount-Vernon, Auguſt 15, 1785.

THE Subſcriber wants a HOUSE-KEEPER, or, HOUSEHOLD STEWARD, who is competent to the charge of a large family, and attending on a good deal of company.—One who has been in the practice of theſe, and can produce teſtimonials of his (for a man would be preferred) or her abilities, ſobriety, honeſty and induſtry, will receive good wages and find a comfortable birth.—Without ſuch teſtimonials it will be uſeleſs to apply.

G. WASHINGTON.

Alexandria Races.

ON Thurſday the 20th of October next, will be run for over the courſe near this Town, the ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, free only for the Members of the Club, the beſt two in three four mile heats. Aged horſes carrying ten ſtone; ſix years old, nine ſtone four pounds; five years old, eight ſtone four pounds; four years old, ſeven ſtone ſix pounds; three years old, ſix ſtone ſix pounds.

On Friday the 21ſt, the JOCKEY CLUB purſe of FIFTY GUINEAS, by four and three years old, and free only for Members of the Club. Four years old, carrying ſeven ſtone ſix pounds; and three years old, ſix ſtone ſix pounds; the beſt two in three two mile heats. The horſes to ſtart preciſely at 12 o'clock each day. No horſe will be allowed to ſtart whoſe rider is not dreſſed in a ſilk jacket, jockey cap, and half boots. Judges are appointed who will determine all diſputes. The Members to dine together at Mr. LYLES's on the firſt day of the races.—Dinner to be on the table at 3 o'clock.

☞ This is to give notice, that the names of the members will certainly be publiſhed in this paper that do not pay up their arrears by the tenth day of October next.

Auguſt 18, 1785.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable LOT, 20 feet front by 60 in depth, ſubject to a ſmall Ground-Rent, advantageouſly ſituated on Fairfax-ſtreet, on which is a ſmall convenient Store, now occupied by Meſſieurs PORTER and INGRAHAM.—For terms apply to Col. WILLIAM LYLES.

Alexandria, Auguſt 11, 1785.

THE FALMOUTH RACES will commence on the fourth Monday in October next, free for any horſe, mare or gelding whatever. The firſt day's race for ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, four mile heats; and on Tueſday for FIFTY POUNDS, three mile heats. The weights and regulations to be agreeable to the Fredericksburg Jockey Club. And on Wedneſday a give and take purſe for THIRTY POUNDS.—Ten ſtone to be the ſtandard.

DANIEL TRIPLETT, Secretary and Treaſurer.

Falmouth, Auguſt 15, 1785.

Salisbury, Auguſt 15, 1785.

A WHITE man, who called himſelf JOSEPH LODGE, came to my plantation on the 6th inſtant, when I was from home, and ſwopped a horſe with a ſlave of mine; and I have reaſon to believe the horſe he let my Negro have is a ſtolen one. He is a bay about 14 hands high, not more than 5 or 6 years old, ſlender made, has a large head, is very low in beth; branded on the near ſhoulder (thus q) and has a ſmall imperfect brand on his off buttock. Any perſon having a legal title to ſaid horſe, may have him by applying to the Subſcriber in one month from the date hereof, unavoidable accidents excepted. If no owner appears within that time I ſhall allow the preſent poſſeſſor to diſpoſe of him.

SAMUEL LOVE, jun.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing Office.

D. and L. M'Pherſon,

Have for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce,

MADERA wine by the pipe, hogſhead and quarter-caſk, rum by the hogſhead and barrel, loaf and brown ſugar, rice, tar, pitch, turpentine, nails, train oil, ſail duck, cordage and a few groſs of bottles.

Alexandria, Auguſt 17, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable LOT on Pitt-ſtreet, in an advantageous part of this flouriſhing town, ſuitably ſituated for any kind of buſineſs, containing 22 feet 6 inches in front, and 124 feet back.—Term may be known by applying to RICHARD CONWAY, Eſq;

Alexandria, Auguſt 18, 1785.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, living in Culpepper County near the Ridge, 6 miles from Snickers's-Gap, on the 8th of May laſt, a SORREL HORSE, about 13 hands 3 inches high, trots and gallops very well, has no brand, was ſhod before, has a narrow blaze in his face, and his mane and tail are mixed with white hairs.—Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, and gives information thereof, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN COOK.

Auguſt 8, 1785.

To be LET, on Ground-Rent in Fee-Simple, to the higheſt Bidder, on Monday the 3d Day of October next,

One Hundred LOTS of Ground,

Contiguous to the Town of Alexandria, each lot containing half an acre, fronting on two ſtreets, one 176 feet 6 inches, and on the other 123 feet 5 inches, ſome of which are water lots, and many of them fronting on a ſtreet 100 feet in width, leading from the extenſive wharf now building by Captain Harper and others into the country, interſecting Waſhington ſtreet, which is likewiſe 100 feet in width; at the interſection of the two ſtreets a ſpace is left for a Market-Houſe and other public buildings; the reſidue of the lots are adjoining the laſt mentioned lots, and the lots on the weſt ſide of Waſhington-ſtreet.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
WILLIAM GIBBONS STUART,
Executors of John Alexander, deceaſed.

July 26, 1785.

POTOMACK COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Potomack Company obſerving by the liſts handed them, that ſome of the Subſcribers have not paid the firſt dividend of 5 per cent (required to be paid the 15th ult.) requeſt *thoſe* gentlemen will immediately forward the ſame to me.—The dividend was laid as low as the nature of the buſineſs would permit, in order that the burden may be equal on the Subſcribers, therefore a diſappointment in receiving a part of the 5 per cent. may be attended with diſagreeable conſequences; as proviſion is now made for beginning to clear the navigation above the Great-Falls, and workmen are hired and hiring every day for that purpoſe.—The States of Virginia and Maryland, alſo many of the firſt characters in each, have forwarded their dividends to me, therefore I hope to be excuſed making perſonal application to ſuch as have not paid.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, Treaſurer.

Alexandria, Auguſt 2, 1785.

LONDON, June 4.

THE eloquence of Sir Gregory Page Turner, has indeed, a little aſtoniſhed Parliament; but there is no ſort of wonder in his applauſe of the ſhop-tax, and his deep knowledge of the luxuries of trade. "What, ſays he, not tax "ſhops! I am amazed! They "are able to pay any duty almoſt. I, myſelf knew "a little milliner in St. James's-ſtreet, who from "only ſelling ribbons, and wires, and gauzes, "(was there not a little ſmuggled lace, entre nous) "was able to marry a Baronet. Nay, I know it to "be a fact, for I am that very Baronet, and my wife "is that very milliner. I have looked into her book, "and it is aſtoniſhing, what profits are made even "on the wire of a cap. Would you believe it, Sir, "that lady Gregory Page Turner, when ſhe kept a "retail ſhop in St. James's-ſtreet, could ſell a cap "for nine ſhillings, which did not ſtand her in "above two and ſix-pence; and that ſhe might "have charged twelve guineas for a cloak, the ma-"terials and making of which, did not amount to "more than four pounds; therefore, I ſay, the tax "is a good one."

June 11. John Adams (commonly called his Excellency John Adams, Ambaſſador of America) and George Gordon (commonly called Lord George Gordon, Preſident of the Proteſtant Aſſociation) were, it is rumoured (by the King's meſſengers, who with great propriety wait upon their Excellencies) quite cordial and ſincere at their meeting together at the Dutch Ambaſſador's, after an abſence of ſeventeen years without ever turning their coats, their coats being ſpun of that incombuſtible hero the Aſbeſton of the Ancients; and which old cloaths were found ſo admirable for their wear and other good qualities, that the fires which devoured Boſton, conſumed Eſopus, deſtroyed Norfolk, and endangered London, only ſerved to cleanſe and purge them, in like manner as we read of the fiery furnaces of King Nebuchadnezzar, which tended only to add luſtre to the true blue garments of Shadrach, Meſhach, and Abednego, of whom Daniel ſays, 'And the Princes, Governors, and Captains, and 'the King's Counſellors, being gathered together, 'ſaw theſe men, upon whoſe bodies the fire had no 'power, nor was an hair of their head ſinged, nei-'ther were their coats changed.'

June 18. A correſpondent, who moſtly reſides in the Country, cannot help remarking the revolutions that are conſtantly happening in kingdoms, from reading in the public prints of Mr. Adams, the American Envoy, being introduced at Court, and that his Secretary was the principal Aid-de-Camp to General Waſhington. It is a pity (ſays the ſame correſpondent) that Lord North was not the Maſter of the ceremonies on the occaſion, and that brave General an aſſiſtant, who ſo generouſly publiſhed a proclamation of mercy to thoſe deluded Americans who threw themſelves at his feet; "excepting only "one Hancock and Adams, whoſe offences were too "atrocious to be forgiven."

It appears ſomewhat ſtrange to many, that Mr. Adams, who bore ſuch an active hand in the late rebellion, ſhould, of all others, be the man pitched upon by the Thirteen States as their legate in this country. This is looked upon as no great mark of the delicacy or politeneſs of Congreſs; but, when the matter is duly attended to, it will appear they could not well get paſt it. Who could have ſuch a claim, as Mr. Adams, to be the repreſentative of a body he was ſo inſtrumental in creating? And how could *his* or *theirs* triumph be complete, unleſs that repreſentation was to be in Great-Britain? Gratitude required no leſs from them; and the boldneſs of *his* patriotiſm could no otherwiſe have been ſo well manifeſted. As to any unkindneſs you might

take at such an appointment, there was no occasion to think much about it. The last dozen of years has so far mollified our natural hardiness of spirit, that they knew we would easily dispense with much ceremony.

Our rulers, it is *said*, are not a little puzzled about finding a proper person to be wafted over the Atlantic, by way of excambium for the American *Plenipo.* The Minister, it seems, made the first offer to a Welch gentleman, whom he was under some obligations to serve. But the ancient Briton, as a correspondent has been informed, fired at the proposal, sputtered out something, with so much vehemence, about the affront offered, by such a barter, to *hur knowen* pedigree and descent, that our young *Palinurus* thought it prudent to sheer off immediately, to save his slim bark from the hazard of being brought to blows with an adversary of far superior weight of metal. To what quarter he next steered for traffic, we have not heard; but it is not thought he will find this *commutation* job more easy than a former one. Few of any note will choose, in all probability, to be balanced against a man, whose origin they know not, and whose chief personal distinction is the mischief he has done.

ST. GEORGE's (Bermuda) July 2.

We hear from Nassau, in the island of Providence, that the differences which have subsisted for some time there between the loyalists and the old residents, still continue. Since Governor Maxwell sailed for London, they have been in continual broils, and like true Englishmen, for want of a foreign enemy to wreak their vengeance on, they are quarrelling among themselves; the assembly are so divided, that the Lieutenant-Governor James Edward Powell, Esquire, has thought fit to issue the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS the misunderstandings and heats that have heretofore existed among the representatives of the people, which I was in hopes their calm and temperate deliberations would have extinguished; but observing, with regret, that the name of dissention is rather increasing: In order to give time for reflection and conciliation, I have thought fit to prorogue the General Assembly of these islands until Wednesday the 20th instant, and the General Assembly stand hereby prorogued accordingly."

By accounts from the West-India islands, we learn that two regiments of British troops are just arrived at Barbadoes, one for Dominica, and the other for St. Vincent; that our cruisers and men of war were so watchful of the American vessels, that not one was suffered to go into any of the islands without their being in distress; several had been seized and condemned at St. Kitt's, and other places, having two sets of papers on board.

BOSTON, August 3.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 9.

"A balloon is now in great forwardness here, and it is said, will be liberated early in the ensuing month, dedicated entirely to the service of the Royal family. The King and Queen, it is asserted, (under the direction of the famous Montgolfier) intend an aerial excursion over the metropolis, and its environs. The Queen is so determined on this flight, that she lately told her illustrious consort, if he would not accompany her, she would mount at all events—"I will be the first of the blood Royal (said her Majesty, with great good homour) that visited the celestials, if I perish in the attempt."

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

Very recent accounts from Kentucky confirm the reports hitherto received from that quarter, that the SIX NATIONS have expressed the greatest dissatisfaction of the late treaty, alleging that the British officers at Niagara and Detroit, had informed them that our commissioners had imposed on them, in asserting that those lands were ceded to us by the British, and that we were to take possession of the abovementioned posts—That the celebrated and noted Brant had arrived from England, who united with them in the same sentiment and opinion—That in consequence of this information, a council had been held at the Shawanese-town, where several other tribes, besides the Six Nations, assembled; the result of which we are unable precisely to ascertain and determine. But as two chiefs, viz. Cornplanter and another, with thirty warriors, have since been seen at Fort-Pitt, and presented the papers exchanged at the treaty, to Colonel Harmar, our commanding-officer there, it is conjectured, and reasonable to suppose, their intentions are hostile and unfriendly. Colonel Harmar, after having a talk with them, declined receiving their papers, and observed that those persons gave them such intelligence with a view to excite their jealousy, and to make them uneasy, and that they were enemies both to them and to us. The Indians said they always understood that the lands contracted for by the Commissioners for Pennsylvania, were to be set apart and considered as hunting-ground for both parties, and not to be surveyed and the trees spotted for the purposes of settlement and

tivation. They likewise observed, that as only w of their chiefs were at the treaty, they had been fully and regularly represented. In their unken frolicks they have also declared, that y had never been conquered, and would not e up their lands. They seemed the more inclin- to believe the stories imposed on them by the itish emissaries and incendiaries; because we had t taken possession of Niagara and Detroit, agree- le to the representations of our Commissioners. hese are the principal arguments now used and ged by the Indians, for not complying with the rms of the treaty. And we understand that an xpress has been sent from Fort-Pitt, with this telligence, to Congress.

An useful Hint.—The difference betwen rising very morning at six, and at eight; in the course 40 years, (supposing a person to go to bed at the me time he otherwise would) amounts to 29,200 urs, or three years 121 days and 16 hours, which ill afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years; that it is the same as if ten years of life (a weighty nsideration) were added, in which we may com- and eight hours every day for the cultivation of r minds, and the despatch of business.—This cal- lation is made without any regard to Bissextile.

BALTIMORE, August 19.

The old American Company of Comedians are nded at Annapolis, from the island of Jamaica, here they have performed the last ten years with eat reputation. At the beginning of the late con- t, Messrs. Hallam and Henry, their managers, ere desired by the then President of Congress to remove from the continent until the independence of America should be secured and acknowledged. They are said to be a very respectable company, both for the propriety of their conduct, and the excellency of their performances. Mr. Henry, who is arrived with them, has been for some time a pupil of the celebrated Mr. Sheridan, who is so remarkable in Europe for his readings from the principal poets and authors, for the instruction and amusement of the nobility and gentry in London.

Mr. Henry being, from his education and experience, well qualified to teach eloquence in the Sheridonian manner, will, it is said, after the State-Thatre in Maryland is opened, make a tender of his abilities to the public in this useful and much wanted branch of science and entertainment.

Died, a few days since, at the seat of the late RICHARD CROXALL, Esq; Mr. ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN, for many years an eminent and respectable merchant in this town.

RICHMOND, August 20.

Thursday last, being the day appointed for laying the first stone of the foundation for the capitol of this State, the ancient and honorable society of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Hon. Archibald Cary, Speaker of the Senate, went in procession from the lodge room, to the ground allotted for the purpose, and having deposited the medals provided for the occasion in the foundation stone of the intended building, they laid the same in the sight of a numerous concourse of ladies and gentlemen. After which, they returned to the lodge-room, and, in the afternoon went to the capitol, where an elegant dinner was provided, at which were present, the honorable members of the Privy Council, the Common-Hall, the Commissioners of the public buildings, together with many other gentlemen. The evening was spent in the most festive harmony and good order.

By a letter from the Sweet Springs we have the following intelligence: That the Shawanese Indians are out upon the frontiers in great force, united with the Six Nations. At Point-Pleasant they have killed Col. Thomas Lewis, and four other officers, one Major and three Captains. Colonel Lewis and his party were killed at a place called Raccoon bottom, to which place they went upon invitation of the Shawanese to hold a treaty with them; and this piece of bloody treachery, is said to be in revenge for a recent murder of an old Indian hunter, by a party of whites going down the Ohio. The fort at Point-Pleasant is in great distress, and the inhabitants of Green-Briar, stimulated by Col. Samuel Lewis, brother to Col. Thomas Lewis, are in motion to its relief.

ALEXANDRIA, August 25.

The Sloop Phebe, Capt. Cartwright, of this Port, was lately seized and condemned at St. Lucia, with 12 Sail of other American Vessels; amongst which were three Whalemen that had put into an out Port of the Island for the sole Purpose of obtaining a Supply of Wood and Water.

Several American Vessels have also been seized at the British Islands.

Yesterday Morning the Schooner Molly, Capt. Cox, arrived here, in 21 Days from St. Kitt's.—A Brig from Baltimore arrived at that Island a few Days before Captain Cox left it.

Yesterday Morning, Mr. JOHN LORDAN, a promising young Gentleman, a Native of Ireland, died here, deservedly regreted by his Acquaintance. His Death was occasioned by a Mortification of one of his Legs, which he broke, a few Days ago, in riding an unruly Horse.

A few Days ago a labouring Man was crushed to Death in this Town, by the sudden falling of a Bank of Earth, under which he was digging.

From a late European Publication.

Anecdotes of his Excellency John Adams, late Minister Plenipotentiary, from the United States of North-America, to their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces;——now representing the said States at the Court of St. James's.

MR. Adams is descended from one of the first families which founded the colony of Massachusetts-Bay 1630. He applied himself early to the study of the laws of his country; and no sooner entered upon the practice thereof, but he drew the attention, admiration, and esteem of his countrymen, on account of his eminent abilities and probity of character. Not satisfied with barely maintaining the rights of individuals, he soon signalized himself in the defence of his country, and mankind at large, by writing his admirable dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Laws; a work well worthy the attention of every man who is an enemy to ecclesiastical and civil tyranny. It shewed the author at an early period capable of seconding efficaciously the formation of a republic on the principles of justice and virtue. Such a man became most naturally an object of Governor Barnard's seduction. The perversion of his abilities might be of use in a bad cause; the corruption of his principles might tarnish the best. But the arts of the Governor, which had succeeded with so many, were ineffectual with Mr. Adams, who openly declared he would not accept a favor, however flatteringly offered, which might in any manner connect him with the enemy of the rights of his country, or tend to embarrass him, as it happened with too many others, in the discharge of his duty to the public*. Seduction thus failing of its ends, calumny, menaces, and the weight of power were made use of against him. They lost the effect proposed, but had that, which the shew of baseness and violence ever produces on a mind truly virtuous. They increased his honest firmness, because they manifested, that the times required more than ordinary exertions of manliness. In consequence of this conduct, Mr. Adams obtained the highest honor which a virtuous man can receive from the good and the bad. He was honored with the disapprobation of the Governor, who refused his admission into the council of the Province; and he met with the applause of his countrymen in general, who sent him to assist at the Congress in 1774, in which he was most active, being one of the principal promoters of the famous resolution of the 4th of July, when the colonies declared themselves free and independent States.

This step being taken, Mr. Adams saw the inefficacy of meeting the English commissioners, and voted against the proposition; Congress, however, having determined to pursue this measure, sent him, together with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Rutledge, to General Howe's head-quarters. These deputies, leading with them in a manly way, the hostages which the General had given for their security, marched to the place of conference, in the midst of twenty thousand men ranged under arms. Whether this military shew was meant to do honor to the Americans, or to give them an high idea of the English force, is not worth inquiry.—If its object was to terrify the deputies of Congress, it failed; making no more impression on them, than the sudden discovery of elephants did upon certain Ambassadors of old. The

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* *The warmth of Mr. Adams in the defence of the liberty of his country, did not prevent his acting in the service of her enemies, where he thought they were treated with too much severity. Called upon by his professional duty, he therefore boldly stood forth as the advocate of Captain Preston, who had been imprisoned as the murderer of the citizens of Boston. His client's cause was most unpopular; the whole city having been kept in a state of irritation by the conduct of Governor Hutchinson and the military power; but as it was a just one, the danger of incurring the displeasure of his countrymen did not deter him from undertaking it. He acted therein with adroitness in keeping off the trial until the passion of the people had subsided. When it came on it lasted for several days together, during which he displayed the most extensive knowledge of the laws of his country and of humanity; and at the conclusion had the satisfaction of proving to Great-Britain herself, that the citizens of the Massachusetts Government, although provoked to do wrong, would ultimately do what was right. Captain Preston was acquitted, and Mr. Adams is at this day universally applauded for the firmness and love of justice he manifested in this great cause, which for its importance with respect to the times in which it was agitated, and the abundance of legal matter it brought forth, is well worthy of being inserted in the State Trials of Great-Britain.*

utmoſt politeneſs having paſſed on both ſides, the conference ended, as had been foreſeen, without any effect.

Mr. Adams having been fifteen months one of the Commiſſioners of the war department, and a principal ſuggeſtor of the terms to be offered to France, for forming treaties of alliance and commerce, he was ſent to the Court of Verſailles, as one of the Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the United States. After continuing ſome time inveſted with this important truſt, he returned to America; where he no ſooner appeared, than he was called upon by the State of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to aſſiſt in forming a ſyſtem of Government, that might eſtabliſh the rights of all on clear, juſt, and permanent grounds. He was never employed in a buſineſs more agreeable to himſelf; for the happineſs of his fellow-citizens is his great object. He ſought not honor in this arduous undertaking, but it fell ultimately upon him. He has gained it all over Europe. If he endeavoured to obtain by it the eſteem and love of his countrymen, he has ſucceeded; for they know they are chiefly indebted to him for the conſtitution of the State of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, as it ſtands at this day.

This important buſineſs being completed to the ſatisfaction of all, he came back to Europe, with full powers from Congreſs to aſſiſt at any conferences which might be opened for the eſtabliſhment of peace; and had ſent him ſoon after, other powers to negotiate a loan of money for the uſe of the United States; and to repreſent them, as Miniſter Plenipotentiary to their High Mightineſſes the States-General of the United Provinces. Such important truſts ſhew in what eſtimation he is held by his country; and his manner of executing them, that that confidence is well placed.

On his arrival in Holland, nothing could have been more unpromiſing to the happy execution of his miſſion, than were the affairs of that country. The influence of the Court of St. James's over a certain ſet of men, the intereſt that many had in the funds and commerce of England, and the dread of her power, which generally prevailed throughout the Provinces, obliged him to act with the utmoſt circumſpection. Unknown, and at firſt unnoticed, (at leaſt but by few) he had nothing to do but to examine into the ſtate of things, and characters of the leading men. This neceſſary knowledge was ſcarcely acquired, when the conduct of the Britiſh Miniſtry afforded him an opportunity of ſhewing himſelf more openly. The contempt, inſult and violence with which the whole Belgic nation was treated, gave him great advantages over the Engliſh Ambaſſador at the Hague. He ſerved himſelf of his rival's raſhneſs and folly with great coolneſs and ability; and, by conſequence, became ſo particularly obnoxious to the prevailing party, that it was ſomewhat dangerous for him to go to a village ſcarcely a day's journey from his reſidence, but with the utmoſt ſecrecy; the fate of Doriſlar was before his eyes. Having been therefore under the neceſſity of reſiding at Amſterdam, for protection againſt the malice of the times, he ſoon gained the good opinion of the magiſtrates by his prudent conduct as a private citizen. The bad policy of England, enabled him to ſtep forward as a public character. As ſuch, he preſented to the States-General his famous memorial, dated the 19th of April, 1781, wherein the declaration of the independency of America on the 4th of July, 1776, was juſtified; the unalterable reſolution of the United States to abide thereby aſſerted; the intereſt that all the powers of Europe, and particularly the States-General, have in maintaining it, proved; the political and natural grounds of a commercial connexion between the two republics pointed out; and information given that the memorialiſt was inveſted with full powers from Congreſs to treat with their High Mightineſſes for the good of both countries.

The preſenting this memorial was a delicate ſtep; Mr. Adams was ſenſible, that he alone was anſwerable for the conſequences, it being taken not merely from his own ſingle ſuggeſtion, but contrary to the opinion and advice of ſome of great weight and authority. However, maturely conſidering the meaſure, he ſaw it in all its lights, and boldly ventured on the undertaking. The full and immediate effect of it was not expected at once. The firſt object was, that the nation ſhould conſider the matter thoroughly; it being evident, that the more it was ruminated on, the more obvious would be the advantages and neceſſity of a connexion between the two countries. When, therefore, the memorial was taken by the States-General, ad referendum, the firſt point was gained, the people thought of, and reaſoned on the matter ſet before them; many excellent writings appeared, and they made the greateſt impreſſion; a weekly paper in particular, entitled Le Politique Hollandois, drew the attention of all, on account of its information, the ſoundneſs of its argument, and its political judgment and patriotiſm. At length the time came when the work was to be compleated: The generality of the people of Holland, ſeeing the neceſſity of opening a new courſe of their trade, which the violent aggreſſion of England, and the commercial ſpirit of other nations tended to diminiſh, demanded an immediate connexion with the United States of America, as a means of indemnifying themſelves for the loſs which a declared enemy had brought on them, and the rivalſhip of other nations might produce.

Mr. Adams ſeized the occaſion which the public diſpoſition afforded him, and preſented his ulterior addreſs of the 9th of January, 1782; referring therein to his memorial of the 19th of April, 1781, and demanding a categorical anſwer thereto. The towns, cities, quarters, and ſtates of the ſeveral provinces took the whole matter into immediate deliberation, and inſtructed their ſeveral deputies, in the States-General, to concur in the admiſſion of Mr. Adams in quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States of North-America. This was done by a reſolution, paſſed by their High Mightineſſes the 19th of April, 1782; and on the 22d of the ſame month, Mr. Adams was admitted accordingly, with all the uſual ceremonies.

This event ſeems to have been as great a blow as any that has been given to the pride and intereſts of England during the war. It ſhewed the Dutch were no longer overawed by the power of their enemy, for they dared to brave him to his teeth. It ſet an example to other nations, to partake of the commerce of thoſe countries, which England had loſt by her inconſiderate conduct. It confounded at once the Engliſh partiſans in Holland, and proved that Sir Joſeph York was not the great Miniſter he had hitherto been ſuppoſed to be.

They who have an opportunity of knowing his Excellency Mr. Adams, trace in his features the moſt unequivocal marks of probity and candour. He unites to that gravity, ſuitable to the character with which he is inveſted, an affability, which prejudices you in his favor. Although of a ſilent turn, as William the Prince of Orange was, and moſt great men are, who engage in important affairs, he has nevertheleſs a natural eloquence for the diſcuſſion of matters which are the objects of his miſſion, and for the recommending and enforcing the truths, meaſures, and ſyſtems which are dictated by ſound policy. He has neither the corrupted nor corrupting principles of Lord Cheſterfield, nor the qualities of Sir Joſeph Yorke, but the plain and virtuous demeanor of Sir William Temple. Like him too he is ſimple in negotiation, where he finds candor in thoſe who treat with him. Otherwiſe he has the ſeverity of a true republican, his idea of virtue giving him a rigidneſs, which makes it difficult for him to accommodate himſelf to thoſe intrigues which European politics introduced into negotiation.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Saturday the 27th Inſtant, will be Sold at the Vendue-Store,

A VARIETY of WET and DRY GOODS, conſiſting of a few hogſheads of Barbadoes ſpirits, Weſt-India and Continental rum, brandy, gin, ſugar, tea, chocolate, ſoap, candles, &c. Iriſh linens, calicoes, muſlins, cloths, gauzes, oſnaburgs, canvas, nankeens, and an aſſortment of jewelry.—Alſo, a kiln, containing about 50,000 well burnt bricks.—Likewiſe, a likely Negro fellow and two young wenches, one of which has a fine child.

*** Likewiſe to be ſold, a number of LOTS ſituated in different parts of the town.

S. ARELL, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, Auguſt 25, 1785.

On Monday the 19th of September next, on the premiſes, the Subſcribers will let on ground-rent for ever, with the liberty of purchaſing out the annuity;

SOME LOTS of GROUND, well ſituated on Fairfax and Water ſtreets, in this town.—A plan of the Lots may be ſeen at any time, on application to the Subſcribers.—They have alſo for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, a good aſſortment of MERCHANDISE.

M'CREA and MEASE.

Alexandria, Auguſt 25, 1785.

CAME to the Subſcriber's farm, in the vicinity of this town, on Sunday laſt, a ſmall gray MARE, with abundance of ſmall brown ſpots, (commonly called flea-bitten) cropt in the left ear, no brand, about 8 or 9 years old, about 13 hands high, ſhod all round, a natural pacer.—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER DOW.

Alexandria, Auguſt 25, 1785.

WHEREAS one RICHARD EVEREST, an Engliſhman, by trade a black or white ſmith, and about ten years ago lived with Mr. Hough, ſtorekeeper in Loudon, Virginia, has lately had left him a conſiderable legacy.—If he will apply to the Subſcriber in Annapolis, Maryland, he will be further informed reſpecting ſaid legacy.—Any perſon giving information of the above Richard Evereſt, will render an eſſential ſervice to his wife and children, and if required, be rewarded for their trouble by EDWARD VIDLER.

Annapolis, Auguſt 22, 1785.

Freſh Hyſon and Gunpowder Teas,

Received by the Empreſs of China, directly from Canton, and to be ſold by

Porter and Ingraham,

Who have for ſale a general aſſortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or tobacco: Amongſt which are,

A Variety of low-priced broadcloths, Coatings, duffils, baizes, Shalloons, calamancoes, Durants, cambletteens, Laſtings, mens' worſted and thread hoſe, Ladies cotton ditto, Mens' coloured beaver and lamb gloves, Ladies ditto, Boys and maids ditto, Checked handkerchiefs, Nankeens, Iriſh linens, Tablecloths, Lawns, gauzes, Dowlas, Holland duck, Calicoes, Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh ditto, Ticklenburgs and ſewing twine, Mould candles by the box, Black pepper, Bohea tea by the cheſt or dozen, Sugar in barrels, 4d. and 20d. nails, German ſteel, Bar-iron, ſhot and lead, Tinplates.

☞ A large aſſortment of HARDWARE, and a variety of other articles.

Alexandria, Auguſt 25, 1785.

To be LET, and immediate poſſeſſion given, THREE UPPER STORIES of a large commodious BRICK STORE, ſituated on Capt. Harper's wharf, which is well calculated for a wholeſale ſtore and very convenient for the reception of produce of every kind.—For terms, apply to Captain HARPER, or

JONATHAN SWIFT and CO.

Alexandria, Auguſt 25, 1785.

To be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, at Urbanna, on Monday the 24th of October next, being Middleſex Court-Day,

THE LOTS, STORE and WARE-HOUSES belonging to JAMES MILLS and COMPANY, which are as commodious and convenient as any in the State.——Alſo, a valuable NEGRO WATERMAN.—Twelve-months credit, on bond, with ſecurity.—The property not to be altered till the terms are complied with.

FIVE GUINEAS REWARD.

RAN away, from the Subſcriber living on Piſcataway-Creek, on the 13th inſtant, two Iriſh ſervants, coopers by trade, viz. JOHN BLAKE, a ſhort well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, round faced, fair complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort light-coloured hair, and white eyes: He had on, and took with him, two oſnaburg ſhirts, two pair of oſnaburg trouſers, dyed country cotton coat, a reddiſh coloured cloth waiſtcoat and a coarſe felt hat.——The other named WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, is a ſpare fellow, nearly the height of Blake, has a long face, thin viſage, pretty much pitted with the ſmall-pox, brown ſkin, ſhort black hair, which he ſometimes ties, and black eyes: He had on, and took with him, two oſnaburg ſhirts, one white linen ditto about half worn, two pair of oſnaburg trouſers, a blue double-breaſted cloth waiſtcoat, a coarſe felt hat, and a pair of coarſe ſhoes. ——They probably may change their names and clothes, and write a falſe paſs, as one of them is a tolerable good ſcholar.—It is ſuppoſed they ſtole a ſmall boat and went down the river in her.—Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and returns them home to me, or ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I can get them again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN CAWOOD.

Prince-George's County, Maryland, Auguſt 18, 1785.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night, from the Subſcriber, living in Alexandria, an indented ſervant man, named STEPHEN BOWDEN, a bricklayer by trade, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, light brown hair, full eyed, has a bold look, a large gap in his upper jaw, from the loſs of three or four teeth, a remarkable ſcar in his forehead juſt under his hat occaſioned by a fall, and a rolling gait in walking. He has had a ſore on one of his ſhins, the mark of which may be ſeen on examination, though it may be healed: He had on and took with him, a pretty good new felt hat, an oſnaburg ſhirt and trouſers, a cotton coat of a nankeen colour, a calico jacket the ſtamp reſembling ſhells, with fuſtian back, coarſe ſhoes, plain buckles, and ſome other clothes.—It is ſuppoſed he has a black Barcelona ſilk handkerchief on his neck.—Being pretty talkative, and an artful, ſly, impudent villain, he may probably change his name, attempt to paſs for a freeman, and, if taken up, to eſcape from cuſtody, as he did on a former trip, two months ago, at Frederickſburg.—It is ſuppoſed he is making for Baltimore or Philadelphia.—Whoever will take him up, and convey him to me in Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward; and all reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Bricklayer.

Alexandria, Auguſt 22, 1785.

POETRY.

The sure way to gain ESTEEM.

"IF thou art willing to obtain respect,
Let prudent caution all thy steps direct;
To all with affability behave,
Nor damn with too much rashness e'en a knave;
Learn thou (regardless of the voice of fame)
To praise with judgment, and with candor blame;
Like a just critic, who with even scale
Sees if the beauties or the faults prevail:
He weighs a poem with the nicest care,
And blames the poet if great faults appear;
But readily forgives a few bad lines,
If through the whole a clear correctness shines.
If calumny's keen dart attack thy friend,
With all thy eloquence his cause defend;
Own that some few, some trifling faults he shares,
To which all mortals are by nature heirs,
But that his virtues eminently bright,
Eclipse them with her far superior light.
Thus shalt thou live with happiness complete,
Prais'd by the good, and honor'd by the great;
Thus shall thy conduct be by all approv'd,
Thy friendship courted, and thyself belov'd."

Hepburn and Dundas,

Have for sale, at the late store of the said Hepburn in King-street, a very general assortment of European GOODS suitable to the present and ensuing season, which they will sell reasonable, by wholesale or retail for cash, bills of exchange or country produce; among them are the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE and common broadcloths, Bath coatings, bearskins, duffils, Negro cottons of different colours, striped and rose blankets, rugs, printed velvets, corduroys, corded dimities, thicksets, jeans, fustians, shalloons, durants, tammies, calamancoes, an assortment of metal buttons and trimmings of various kinds, chintzes, stamped cottons and linens, scarlet cardinals, mens' and womens' silk, worsted, thread and cotton stockings, silk, kenting, lawn, gauze and check handkerchiefs, black modes, ribbons, sewing silk, silk mitts and gloves, mens' and womens' leather gloves, womens' stays, fine and coarse ¼, ⅜ and yard-wide Irish linens, Russia sheetings, 6-4 and ⅞ checks, striped hollands, black and white silk and thread lace, black silk bonnets, ladies' fans, horn and ivory combs, stitching and Scotch threads, coloured ditto, bedtickings, bedbunts, silver and common sleeve-buttons, 4, 4½ and 5 pound pins, mens' and boys' fine and coarse hats, spectacles, an assortment of religious and historical books, spelling-books, testaments, a very neat edition of Salmon's grammar and Bailey's dictionary, osnaburgs, bagging, brushes, sifters, mens' and womens' saddles, ditto whips, curb and snaffle bridles, saddle-cloths, girths, mens' and womens' leather shoes, childrens' red Morocco ditto, mens' fine and coarse boots, bed-cords, trace-ropes, Leiper's snuff in bottles, china, queen's ware, stone jugs, copper tea-kettles and coffee-pots, an assortment of pewter, pewter table and tea spoons, powder and shot, brass cocks, plated, pinchbeck and common shoe and knee buckles, candles in boxes with locks and keys, broad and narrow hoes, shovels, hammers, augers, gimblets, pinchers, 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, spikes, steel plate and common handsaws, hand and whip saw files, locks and hinges of various kinds, and-irons, frying-pans, iron pots and Dutch ovens, a general assortment of cutlery, a few hogsheads of good Jamaica spirits, West-India rum, pepper, bohea tea, loaf sugar, bar-iron, and a few hampers of best London porter.—They expect to receive by the first vessels from Europe a very general assortment of goods suitable to the approaching season, which they will be enabled to sell on very reasonable terms.

☞ Said Hepburn has a few LOTS of GROUND on the Ferry-wharf, to let on ground-rent for ever.

** Said Dundas will rent the HOUSE and LOT now in the tenure of Mr. Patrick Murray, and the store thereunto adjoining with two neat back rooms, a good loft, a cellar under the whole, and has lately been completely repaired and painted, and possession will be given on the first of November.—Also, the Store in the house where he now lives, of which immediate possession will be given.

Alexandria, August 8, 1785.

THE Subscriber has for sale, SEVEN LOTS of GROUND, situated on Queen and Washington streets, four of them are 20 feet front by 175 in depth, and three of 23 feet front and 83 feet deep.—A plan of them may be seen by applying to JOHN BRYCE, on Harper's wharf.

Alexandria, August 8, 1785.

RUM,

Of an excellent Quality, made and sold by the Hogshead or larger Quantity, cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM LYLES and COMPANY.

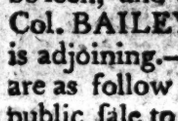
Alexandria, May 17, 1785.

ALL those indebted to Mr. JOHN KLEINHOFF, late of Alexandria, for dealings in his stores in Prince-William and this Town, are desired to pay their respective balances to the Subscribers, who are legally authorized to receive the same.—So little attention has been paid to former advertisements on this subject, we shall only now observe, that the necessity of finally closing this business will justify our putting it in the hands of a lawyer in one month from this date.

JAMES HENDRICKS, } Assignees.
DANIEL GRAY, }

Alexandria, August 9, 1785.

On the 20th day of September next if fair, if not the next fair day, will be SOLD on the Premises,



A Valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in Stafford County, Virginia, well watered and abounding with good timber. The south bounds of the Land are within 12 miles of Fredericksburg, and the north bounds about 5 miles from Dumfries, both considerable and growing towns. The east bounds are about one mile from Aquia Warehouse, and crosses Aquia-Run at the fork, where the north and south branches divide, each extending westward through the whole Land, and will furnish several valuable mills seats. At the fork of the two branches on the eastern bounds, and where both may be included, there is a remarkable convenient seat with abundance of water for a large merchant-mill and saw-mill, with plenty of stone for building, and heights to erect mills of any construction. Adjoining to this seat are upwards of 1000 acres of uncleared Land, abounding with timber proper for a saw-mill, such as large white oak and pine, of the latter many large enough for ships lower masts. The annual rents now on the Lands are upwards of 22,000 pounds of tobacco, and there are upwards of 4000 acres still unsettled. It is a remarkable healthy place, and from its number of branches and small natural meadows, affords good grazing for stock. The whole is laid off in 32 Lots, from 150 to 350 acres, for the conveniency of purchasers. A draught may be seen, and the Land shewn, by an application to Col. BAILEY WASHINGTON, whose residence is adjoining.——The conditions and terms of sale are as follow: The Lots to be sold respectively at public sale to the highest bidder, in sterling money, or good London bills of exchange. Gold and silver will be taken at its value, and crop tobacco of 1000 pounds net, inspected within the year, will be received in discount at such price as may be agreed on. Deeds to be given with a general warranty. One third of the purchase-money to be paid down, one third in two years, and the other third in three years from the day of sale, with legal interest to be paid annually. Bonds to be given with approved security, and if the annual interest, being demanded, is not paid within three months after it becomes due, the indulgence of credit shall be forfeited, and a suit may be commenced to recover both principal and interest. Any purchaser making the second and third payments, or any part of either on the day of sale, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on such sum. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase the whole before the day of sale, shall have it at a moderate price on paying down one half the purchase-money, and giving bond on interest with approved security, conditioned as above, for payment of the other half within five years from the time of sale.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

May 30, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND at the corner of Wolf and Washington streets, containing 22 feet front on Washington-street and 73 feet on Wolf-street.—Also, seven other Lots joining the above, with the same front on Washington-street and 73 feet deep, subject to an annual ground-rent of one dollar per foot.—As the purchase-money will be but small, ready pay will be expected, when a deed shall be given the purchaser with a special warranty.—The rent is not to begin till the 26th of October next; each lot to be improved with a dwelling-house in three years, otherwise the rent to be 10s. per foot instead of one dollar.—I have also several lots on Fairfax-street, near the corner of Gibbon-street, which I will rent on moderate terms to such as can improve immediately.—A plan of the lots on Wolf-street may be seen at the Printing-Office.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Who has just received, New-England rum, molasses, raisins in jars, and hollow iron ware, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Alexandria, July 6, 1785.

Randle Mitchell and Son,

Have for sale at their store on Fairfax-street, opposite the Court-House, which they will sell low for cash or country produce,

JAMAICA spirits, Antigua rum, best New-England ditto, molasses, Madera wine of the best quality, port wine, Teneriff ditto, loaf sugar, brown sugar, green and bohea teas, pepper, allspice, china, glass and queen's ware, window glass, nails, steel, shot and gunpowder, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

Alexandria, August 8, 1785.

FOR SALE,

MEDICINES in large or small assortments, suited for the supply of practising physicians, or of private families: To recommend the quality of which, as well as the moderate rates at which they are sold by the Subscriber, he relies on the experience of those who have heretofore had dealings with him in that way, since his supplies have been procured regularly by importation from Europe subsequent to the peace.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Alexandria, August 11, 1785.

THE Subscriber having entered into Partnership with JOHN DUNDAS, wishes to have all his private accounts settled as soon as possible, he therefore requests all those that are indebted to him to make immediate settlement of the same; and those who have any demands against him are desired to bring in their accounts and receive payment.—He returns his sincere thanks to those who have been pleased to favor him with their custom, and hopes his conduct will ever merit a continuance of their favors.

WILLIAM HEPBURN.

Alexandria, August 8, 1785.

STRAYED or stolen from the commons of Alexandria, about the 16th of June last, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, no brand to be seen, with a little white under his foretop, newly shod, a small lump on his back hurt by a saddle, a natural pacer, heavy mane and tail, the hair cut on the top of his head, crooked hind legs, and he will not stand by the bridle.—Whoever takes up said horse and brings him to JACOB MOOR, Constable in Alexandria, shall receive ONE GUINEA reward, or the same reward if delivered to the Widow PRICE, paid by MARY EVANS on Little-River, Loudon County.

August 8, 1785.

THE Partnership between LOWRY and M'KENNA being this day dissolved by mutual consent, it is earnestly requested that all those who stand indebted to this house make immediate payment, especially those whose accounts are more than three months on their books.

Mr. Lowry proposing shortly to embark for England in order to bring over a spring assortment, offers his services to his friends in the commission line, and hopes his conduct will merit the thanks of those who employ him.

☞ A few cases of *excellent* old port for sale, at the store, next door to Mr. Henry Lyles's.

Alexandria, June 21, 1785.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, on the 29th of last July, a BAY MARE, nine years old, 14 hands and a half high, paces and trots, has a little white on one of the hind legs, a star in her forehead and is branded thus B on the shoulder, and B on the buttock.—Whoever takes up said mare and brings her to me, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, besides reasonable charges paid by

BOSTON MARCH.

Rockingham County, August 15, 1785.

THE Subscriber has for sale, an undivided moiety of a valuable TRACT of LAND, called Paradise, lying in Gloucester County, in the State of Virginia, containing about 1200 acres.——Any person desirous of purchasing, may know the terms by applying to the Subscriber at his seat on Potomack, in Charles County, Maryland, either personally or by letter.

RICHARD LEE.

July 19, 1785.

To be sold, at the Printing-Office,

A Variety of Blank Books, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Cash-Books, Letter-Books, &c. &c. Also, Stoughton's Bitters, Anderson's Pills, Daffy's Elixir, Balsam of Honey, Squire's Elixir, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, &c. &c. &c.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-street*——by whom *Advertisements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.